



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

study are devoted to the "protection" of commerce by means of the military and naval arms of government, not to mention the huge expenditure of material resources as the sinews of these arms, a scientific investigation of that arm of government which deals directly with the promotion of commerce should be welcomed with commendation. A well-regulated consular system is in itself one of the guarantees of the maintenance of peaceful commercial relations between states and a book like the present, containing many thoughtful suggestions for the accomplishment of that purpose is to be judged in a spirit of appreciation and tolerant criticism.

ARTHUR K. KUHN.

The Struggle for Imperial Unity. BY COLONEL GEORGE T. DENISON.
(London: Macmillan Company. 1909. Pp. 422).

The author of this book, Colonel George Denison of Toronto, has been identified throughout the whole of his active career with the various phases of the imperial movement in Canada. As a protagonist in the general election contest of 1891 in which reciprocity with the United States, with the possibilities of political annexation in the background, formed the paramount issue; as a leader in the abortive movement of twenty years ago in favor of parliamentary federation of the empire; and in recent times in connection with the sending of the expeditionary force to South Africa and as an ardent sympathizer with tariff reform in Great Britain and preferential trade in the empire, Colonel Denison has made his name known throughout the length of the king's dominions. The present work, which consists practically of personal memoirs, will be read with profit by all students of British imperial development. The parts of the book dealing with the issues of the early nineties and the annexation movement in Canada (chapter x to xvi) will be of particular interest to American readers. The author's point of view is somewhat uncompromising and his attachment to British institutions, as he himself frankly admits, is of the aggressive and militant character natural to a soldier. Many of his readers will perhaps deplore his denunciations of Prof. Goldwin Smith, once his personal friend, as a "traitor." But all will readily admit the single-heartedness of Colonel Denison's devotion to the cause he serves. The most sensational part of the book is found in the disclosure of certain correspondence of the Honorable Honoré Mercier, ex-premier of

Quebec, under date of August, 1893, which points towards the existence of an intrigue as between Mercier and other Canadians on the one hand and certain prominent Eastern Americans on the other in favor of a declaration of Canadian independence as a prelude, perhaps, to continental union. Colonel Denison's chapters on the Red River expedition (chapters iii and iv) and on the career of the Imperial Federal League in Canada are of use to students of contemporary history as containing material not readily accessible elsewhere. It is noticeable that the book has been very quietly received in Canada and seems to have excited less antagonism in certain quarters than might have been expected. It may be that in the rapid movement of current events many of the issues on which Colonel Denison dwells in controversial fashion are already drifting into the history of the past. The author's style, as in his *Soldiering in Canada* and other works, is lucid, direct and entirely free from literary affectation or pose.

S. L.

Colonization: A Study of the Founding of New Societies. By ALBERT GALLOWAY KELLER, Professor of the Science of Society in Yale University. (Boston: Ginn and Company. 1908. Pp xii, 630, Maps.)

The author in this somewhat bulky volume essays to provide a textbook for the study of colonization. The treatise opens with a preliminary chapter on definition and classification, followed by a description of some colonial efforts of the simpler type, including a brief survey of the colonization of the Chinese, the peoples of antiquity and the medieval Italian states. The greater part of the volume is devoted to an account of Portugese and Spanish activities; considerable space is also given to the labors of the Dutch as effected through their companies. The work closes with chapters on the establishments of the Scandinavians, the Italian and the Germans. The lack of any reference to English and French colonization at once arrests attention, but the author in his introduction has attempted to anticipate criticism by stating that he has passed over these topics because of the necessary lengthening of his task and his unreadiness for it. It is exceedingly doubtful if any such reason be sufficient for the omission from such a work of all mention of the colonial activities of the two nations most successful in this field. Without further investigation the student unfamiliar with the subject